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President, Senate and Protocol.

The Hon. HENRY MOORE TELLER and the Hon. AUGUSTUS OCTAVIUS BACON will not have to burst in ignorance. The distributed in districts remote from State Department has relieved their apprehension. The protocol, officially described as "a memorandum of a proposed agreement" between the United States and the Dominican Republic, whereby the former is to administer the finances of the latter, will, of course, be laid before the Senate.

The new relations between the United States and Santo Domingo cannot be brought about without a treaty. Naturally the advice and consent of the Senate will be asked. Unless the fumes of last year's campaign eloquence are not yet out of certain Senatorial convolutions, the fear that Mr. ROOSEVELT was about to set aside the second clause of the second section of the second article of the Constitution seems beyond explanation.

The precedent about to be made, the wide reaching responsibilities to be assumed, the broad and brave interpretation given of the Monroe Doctrine will make momentous the consideration by the Senate of the Santo Domingo protocol and the treaty framed upon it.

The President has done no more than his constitutional share in what is likely to be an epoch making transaction.

"The Social Centre."

A rather notable discussion is going on in newspapers of importance concerning the social future of New York. It seems to have been provoked by a remark in a real estate paper of this | most stately and alluring accessories of town, by "an authority who has made a specialty of nigh priced residential tionably, Washington offers the future property in Manhattan," to the effect possibility of greater social advantages that there now appears in New York "a | than those which are suggested by any drift toward Washington" as the American "social centre," and that this tendency is growing steadily more noticeable. Harper's Weekly is also quoted in confirmation of that opinion, and the Boston Evening Transcript thinks "it | ing more and more people of leisure, and were folly for New Yorkers to pretend indifference" to the subject.

Without any pretence, however, there is such indifference in New York, so far as the matter has attracted any attention at all. So long as the salable values of landed property in all the choicest districts of the town continue to increase at the rate of their advancement in recent years, the question whether New York is to remain the "social centre" of America or is to lose that distinction at some future time does not cause any dis- area of New York, carrying that area turbance or awaken any misgivings.

people from a centre of wealth and is going on too obviously and too rapidly | crowded into hotels, apartment houses, for its social consequences to have escaped consideration, especially by men or fifteen years and more business has been invading Fifth avenue, till now, below Fourteenth street, that thoroughfare has ceased almost entirely to be a place of private residences. From Twenty-third street upward the same transformation has gone on, though somewhat more slowly; but now it has become evident that the time is near at hand when Fifth avenue will be a street monopolized by business from Madison Square and Central Park—another Rue de la Paix. Already its more important corners are occupied by imposing structures for trade and as hotels, or have been bought at great prices for the speedy erection of even more stately buildings for the same purposes. The Union Club paid what seemed at the time a high price for the site of its newly erected house at Fifty-first street, yet now it could sell the land at a large profit.

As this change from residences to business structures goes on in Fifth avenue the whole district known as Murray Hill will be transformed. The side streets between Fourth and Sixth avenues will gradually be transformed likewise, and the district in New York most distinguished as a centre of wealth and fashion will be a centre of trade, of hotels and apartment houses. In the next twentyfive years practically all the private residences of the district will have given place to wholly different structures.

The region lying along Central Park to the east, above Sixtieth street, was slow in developing into the centre of stately fashionable residences which it has now become; but it is too limited in area to accommodate more than a small fraction of the steadily increasing number of people of wealth and luxury from all parts of America who are fixing their residence in New York for at least a few months of the year. Where this population is to find house room in New York | engage in the occupation of teaching as a tempoof the sort it desires is a problem which real estate experts are at a loss to solve. With the Murray Hill district given over to trade, large and small, and to hotels and apartment houses, even its present residential population will find it hard to get places for houses in another neighborhood of the same relative fashionable distinction. Where, then, are the rich people who are coming to New York in numbers so great and those of our citizens who are acquiring large fortunes to find like sites for their residences?

As it is, the building of single private residences on Manhattan Island has most costly sort are put up. The great thousand four hundred dollars a year was not as

mass of the population is more and more compelled to congregate in tenement. flat and apartment houses. Already it has become something of a distinction for a family to occupy a house by itself, and the time seems near when only the very rich will have such residences, at least in a region of this island accounted

especially fashionable. It is obvious that such conditions will bring about very radical social 2 00 changes in the town. In spite of the greater rapidity and wider range of transportation facilities, experience indicates the necessity of some centre in which a society of fashion shall be gathered, for the mere sake of contiguity and convenience. Already in New York that society is separated too widely. Automobiles may help to overcome that disadvantage, but they cannot entirely conquer it. Such a society loses its integrity and splits up necessarily into

cliques if it is not congregated, but is

each other. It is not impossible, it is even probable, that a generation hence this society will have been driven entirely from Manhattan Island to some outlying district. Country life is already a main part of the existence of great numbers of these people, after the English fashion. The period of their residence in New York has been abbreviated, year by year, till now it is only from about the Christmas season to the Lenten season. They keep up separate residences in town, in the country, at the South, and frequently if not usually they are abroad for a large part of the year.

Whether they will go to Washington as a "social centre" is another matter. Washington in many ways has developed into one of the most beautiful capitals of the world. It has the advantage for people of wealth and leisure that it is unique in its freedom from the hubbub of trade. Practically there is no trade there except for the mere satisfaction of the daily wants of the people within its own borders. Washington, therefore, is easily kept invitingly clean and fresh. For a social centre, however, it is still deficient in many of the most important luxuries which fashion demands. For example, it has no great opera house, a prime essential of fashion, and its theatres generally are provincial in character and appointments. Relatively to New York, too, its routine of fashionable life is dull and uneventful. The wealth are not yet there; yet, unquesother American town.

Even if, however, Washington should become a "social centre," it would be only one among many in America. Our people of wealth and fashion are becomthey may find in Washington inviting opportunities in their pursuit of pleasure, but it will be only as transient residents. They may make it one of their stopping places and set up establishments there, as they now do in various other places at the North and at the South, passing from one to the other as their mood or the movement of fashion impels them.

The great "social centre" of America. however, will remain in the metropolitan gress district. to distances which include Westchester stituency was untrue to the impassioned New York which has been for so long in- seashore and hills. Manhattan Island habited by its richer and more luxurious | itself may become and is likely to become a centre of trade almost exclufashion into a region of trade strictly sively, with its increasing population ingratitude to its honored friend, we flats and tenements; but that very domination of trade will continue to draw interested in landed property. For ten about it as a centre the greatest wealth and the highest fashion of this hemisphere, by best catering to the wants and gratifying the luxurious tastes of those rapidly multiplying people.

The Youngest College President.

The Hon. CHAMP CLARK of Pike county, Mo., a wit, lecturer, scholar and statesman of much variety, sprinkles the House of Representatives with welcome salt, just as welcome though it comes from Bowling Green instead of Athens.

We here repeat and approve Mr. CLARK'S version of an illustration lately made in these columns:

" We pay policemen to crack people's skulls more than we pay school teachers to improve the inside of their skulls." Yet, although teachers are not rich

in their profession, many of them become illustrious out of it:

"I have not gone through the Congressional Directory and read its autobiographies in reference to this point, but I would be willing to risk my head on the proposition that a majority of all the men sitting in both Houses of Congress began their public careers as school teachers."

According to Mr. CLARK, school teachers are the only indispensable officeholders:

" I believe that the public school teachers of the city of Washington are the only people with whose employment the Government has anything to do who are not paid enough. I believe that you can turn out every officeholder in the United States. weeks replace the whole aggregation with men who are just as competent as they are in ordinary official duties: but Honack said, 'Poeta nascitur, non fit.' It seems to me also with school teachers - they are not made, they are born. The most delicate ma-I am concerned I do not want a bungler practising on the minds of my children, dwarfing and warning them for all time to come. One trouble with the school system in the United States is that for some reason or other it is considered by the people who rary calling, as a mere stepping stone to something

We agree thoroughly with these opinions of Mr. CLARK'S so far as they relate to the importance of the work of school teaching and the ridiculous pittance paid for it. But another subject lures us, and we snip another bit from Mr. CLARK's autobiography:

"The \$30 a month which I received was for teaching school in a backwoods portion of Kentucky in the early days. The public school system in Kentucky has been immeasurably improved within the last thirty years, and I congratulate the State of my birth upon it. Thirty dollars a month was not as much as I was entitled to when I began simost ceased; only a very few of the teaching school, when I was not 15 years old. One

much as I was entitled to when I received it as presi dent of a college, when I was 23 years old. Until 1902, so far as I know, no man in the United States had ever been president of a college at an earlier age than I. A little while ago a man in my district only 22 years old walked off with the honor. (Laughter.) I congratulate him.

Mr. CLARK was president of Marshall College in West Virginia, 1873-4. Why didn't he stay longer? Was he too young, too old or too ambitious? Who is the man in the Ninth Missouri district who became a college president at 22? Has anybody been made a college president at 21 or in his nonage?

The Youngest Soldier in the Civil War has been discovered three or four hundred thousand times. Who is the Youngest College President?

British and American Wage Savers In the Arena for January, J. HENNIKER Heaton, M. P., presents an interesting review of the British system of postal savings banks. His article also furof savings in this country with those of the English, although such a comparison is not altogether adequate. American wage and salary earners are investors as well as depositors. It is doubtful if that practice exists in England on any such scale as here. The item of deposited savings only is capable of fair

comparison In Great Britain 9,403,852 depositors have the sum of \$730,000,000 in the 14,362 post office savings banks of the kingdom. In addition to this there are deposits of \$220,000,000 in the oldtime savings banks. The total savings, therefore, approximate \$950,000,000. The in the East have, as far as practicable, been number of depositors in the old-time banks is not given.

The population of the United States is just about double that of the United Kingdom. The savings of the American people, as shown in savings banks alone. for 1903, the same year as that quoted by Mr. HEATON, were \$2,935,204,845, or three times those of the British people. Yet the number of American depositors was 7,305,228, or 2,000,000 less than the number of depositors in the British post office banks alone. Thus it appears that while the Americans who do save their dimes and dollars save more than their British fellows the custom of saving is far more general in the United Kingdom than in the United States. Over there at least one in four of the population has a savings bank account, large or small. With us the proportion is less than one in ten.

While the gross amount of American savings, as represented by deposits in banks, shares in building and loan associations, stocks and other securities, in homes and their equipment, runs up to an enormous sum, there is little doubt of the correctness of a statement made | tribute nearly one-fifth of the water power by Mr. WANAMAKER when, as Postmaster-General, he urged the establishment of postal savings banks in this country. He said: "The making of money is a part of the genius of an American, but the saving of it is not so conspicuous."

Robert the Deviled.

Speaking of consolations and of the moral uses of dark things, consider the case and the words of the Hon. ROBERT BAKER of Brooklyn and the Sixth Con-

Last November an ungrateful coninitiative and referendum. mourn, and shall ever mourn, for humanity, so foully "struck down" by this could be almost glad, for his sake, that he will not have to live in Washington much longer. As he said in the House

" It costs me more to live here than in Brooklyn. My expenses, to get anything like the same result, are easily 30 and 40 per cent, more than they are in

From the economical point of view, the order "Back to Brooklyn!" is money in Mr. Baker's pocket. But what does he care what he saves, so long as the people lose?

A Protest Against the Hanging of a Woman TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SEC. I was very nuch gratified to see by your paper of this morning that a humane woman in Connecticut is making a determined effort to save from the gallows the poor, friendless being, Mary Hogers, under ser-tence of death at Windsor, Vt. It was high time that some one interposed to prevent this most questionable execution; and, by the way, it is not very creditable to the opposite sex-to put it mildly that this duty of justice and mercy was left to a

woman to perform.

It would be an unspeakable disgrace to civilization and humanity if Mrs. Rogers should be hanged while there exists the slightest suspicion of truth in the report that religious and social prejudice had aught to do with her conviction or that she inherits mental infirmity

The taking of human life by law, with all the har-rowing, repulsive details that attend an execution, is abhorfent enough under the most justifiable conditions; one must be less than human if he can contemplate without emotions of the keenest pity, shame and horror the spectacle of a poor, weak unfortunate woman being led out to die a brutal, ignominious death under almost any conceivable circumstances. We have reached a deplorable oth of deprayity, it seems to me, when such a shameful thing can take place without exciting the righteous indignation of every man who possesses a spark of feeling or manhood.

It is devoutly to be hoped that the Supreme Court of Vermont will order a prompt and search-ing investigation of Mrs. Rogers's case. It cannot ess than this and preserve its reputation fro lasting Infamy.

I sincerely trust that the day is near when capital.

punishment will be numbered with other obilter ed relics of barbarism. It has far too ic not in the slightest degree act as a deterrent of urder has been demonstrated over and NEW YORK, Jan. 25.

Paper as Protection Against Cold.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Some time ago a man very lightly clad asked me if I would help him get something to eat. It was a very cold day, and after taking him to a small restaurant and paying for a meal for him I asked how he kept warm with such thin clothing. He smiled and said that he had found a newspaper very effective in keeping out the cold. He even had it in his trousers If this were known generally to the po-

would it not prevent a large amount of suffering in weather like this?

Oh, Buy a French Dictionary!

Français" and not "Gardes Françaises," as you

say in the second column of your editorial page to day. You write such excellent English. Why such blundering French? UP TO DATE. Noah was disconsolately surveying the Deluge.
"What becomes of my little bill to dredge and deepen One Hoss Crick?" he asked.

Seeing the River and Harbor Committee was lone," he drove the hoge aboard for pork.

OUR WATER POWER.

Congressman Mann's sub-committee of the Interstate Commerce Committee is now considering the question of the control of water powers in our navigable rivers. This is a natural result of the study of these water powers, now far advanced, in which both the Federal Government and some of the States have participated. The relations of the Federal, State and many municipal governments to these water privileges are not yet entirely defined, and the subcommittee which is now taking testimony is expected to report on this matter.

It is understood that the Federal Government claims certain control of water powers in rivers whose navigation is improved by means of Federal appropriations. There is considerable diversity of opinion and usage as to the ownership of streams in the different States, and even in parts of the same State. In New York, for example, the absolute State ownership of the beds, banks and waters of all streams flowing into the Hudson and Mohawk rivers has been confirmed by repeated decisions of the highest courts of the State. In the nishes an opportunity for a comparison | Genesee and other rivers, on the contrary, as is shown in the Government reports on the New York rivers, the early custom has been followed to this day of regarding the title to streams to the middle of their beds to be vested in the owners of the lands abutting on their banks.

The United States has defraved most of the cost of investigating the water resources of our arid regions; but in the Eastern States, particularly in their mountain districts, there has been cooperation between the Federal and State governments. The funds supplied by Legislatures have been supplemented by an equal amount allotted from the Federal appropriation for gauging streams and determining the water supply of the country. The details of field work entrusted to local men.

Maine, New York, Pennsylvania, North Carolina and Alabama are among the States which have thus cooperated with the general Government in measurement of the olume of streams and investigation of their water powers, and Government monographs have thus far been published in the water supply papers on the water powers of New York, Maine, Alabama and he southern Appalachians.

The results of these studies in our Eastern States within the past ten years bave ed to some very interesting conclusions. They have surprised us with their estimates of the vast amount of water power that is still going to waste. They show, for example, that the possible development of water power in New York is over 1,500,000 gross horse-power. We may get some idea of what this means when we remember that the productive value of one horse-power is estimated at about \$100 a year. These measurements include the special investigations of the Hudson River in 1895, the Genesee River in 1896 and Niagara Falls in 1897. The present permanent power in the Genesee River is only 6,727 gross horsepower, but the construction of the projected reservoir at Portage will increase it to more than 57,000 horse-power. The Hudson and its tributaries may be made to conavailable for industrial purposes in the

The fact is that we have only begun to tap this great facility for the creation of wealth, and the electrical transmission of water power will tend more and more to stimulate efforts to develop it.

The Religious Convulsion in Wales. From the Salurday Review.

To-day Wales is once more in the throes of a religious convulsion. Again mysterious visions are seen; again mysterious lights thies of the Ameri brood over the homes of believers, or the sian revolutionists. chapels where the fire of the awakening is dazing; again the grand hymns of the old into one of its little chapels to sing and to pray (so they would put it) as the Holy Spir may lead them. The movement is stronges in South Wales, and has produced in M. Evan Roberts a remarkable personality; bu in the wilds of Merloneth and Carnarvonshir the same force is at work, though the Englis

Evan Roberts a remarkable personality, but in the wilds of Merioneth and Carnarvonshire the same force is at work, though the English press has not heard the names of its seers and teachers.

In some way this revival presents the old familiar features. There is the old orthodoxy, the old fervor and something also, also, of the old narrow and Puritan conception of the religious life. On the other hand, certain superficial differences present themselves, due mainly to the spirit of the age. There is comparatively little said of eternal wrath; there are few of those uncouth manifestations of popular excitement, which unquestionably prejudiced educated opinion against the older Methodism, there is less powerful prenching, and more lay initiation.

Over and above all this, however, it is clear that a religious conception directs the present movement to which the men of the earlier revivals were strangers. Their minds were fixed on the idea of individual converse.

present movement to which the men of the carlier revivals were strangers. Their mind were fixed on the idea of individual conversion. They rushed to the chapels and field preachings to hang on the lips of a great oral or who proclaimed salvation. In the movement of to-day the underlying idea seems to be the public confession of sin, and the salvation not so much of the individual as once the community. In a word, this remarkable very all is a protest against an individualisticand secturian conception of religion, and

ristianity. There is nothing essentially Protestant in Incre is nothing essentially Frotesian is eliden of revivalism. Coldness and decorust religion savor in truth of Erastian Protest intism, the greatest revivalist of who hurch history tells was that most sureledieval of religious characters, St. France Assist. To prophesy the future effects on the world would be as idle as to specially the course that have called it for it most the causes that have called it for its most result of the causes that have called it for its most result in the causes that have called it for its most result in the causes that have called it for its most result in the cause of the cause that have called it for its most result in the cause of the cause that have called it for its result in the cause of the cause te upon the causes that have called ine thing, however, seems certain. religion can never again become as individ-ualistic or sectorian as it has been in the past and the Catholic conception of Christianity which the revival has reintroduced into Wales may in time have ecclesiastical and politic

The Russian Priest-Leader.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The inquiry as to the name of the Russian priest-leader made by Mr. Loomis to-day does not really present the grave difficulties which he has arrayed. There are in fact two names involved, the Gapon of the cabled news service and the Agathon which a Russian says is the real name.

As between Gapon and Gopon the difference arises from the attempt to represent the name by transilteration or by presenting its pronunciaion. To confine the attempt to mere transliteration gives the form Gopon. But in Russian the vowel represented by the character of the same shape as our O has two sounds; when it is under the tonic accent it carries the sound of o in not, when unaccented it carries the sound of a in fat: thus Gapon represents the sound, Gopon the appearance of the name. Of the second name. Agathon, the crux lies in the

consonant named in the Russian alphabet "phee-tah." The character is lacking to the Roman alphabet, but it is familiar in Greek as theta. Here again the difference arises as between transliteration and pronunciation. In representing the sound of the name we are led to Agaphon: in transiterating we come to Agathon or Agadhon by assigning to the pheetah the value it had in the Greek alphabet, whence St. Kyril drafted it into the Old Slavic in NEW YORK, Jan. 26.

Liars Got It.

From the Portland Oregonian.
At a debate held a few evenings ago, at Garfield, Eastern Clackamas county, on the question. "Re-solved. That a hypocrite is more despicable than a llar." it was decided that the flar was the more TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It is "Gardes honorable.

> Secret of Greatness. There's just one thing You must acquire. If you would set.
> The world aftre. And that's to know

The thing to do Run after you. GERTRUDE ROBINSON.

THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION. Possible Effect on the Campaign in

Manchuria. TO THE EDITION OF THE SUN -Sir: If Gen. Kuropatkin is fully informed of what is taking place in Russia, he must be clearing the way for an early retreat. A very few of such disorder as now prevails in Russia will suffice to cut off the reenforcements he has been looking for and stop his supplies of There is also the danger, almost a certainty that when the news reaches the army on the Shaho, as it must in one way or another, general demorslization will set in and a debacle will ensue that will end the war, and with it Russian rule all over Eastern Siberia from Lake Baikal to the Pacific.

Such an eventuality cannot fail to present itself to the mind of the Russian commanderin-chief in Manchuria, and to impress on him a deep sense of the political as well as military asibility involved. '

It may be even said that in a sense which t has not heretofore possessed the outcome in Manchuria is not only a Russian but a European interest. The moral effect of a disaster to Kuropatkin's army would be felt throughout Asia from one exerests as a whole and not of individual jealousies and rival nationalities only.

Manchuria of a character to determine what action, and that can be most surely brought | lect of rules has caused accidents of the variety of protexts that could be raised

of events in European Russia. A temporary | sels receive any consideration. suppression of the troubles now paralyzing action unnecessary. Failing that, there seems nothing left for Kuropatkin to do but to secure the spring opens, leaving the sion, no m future disposal of that country to be settled the public. with those Governments toward which Russia had entered into specific engagements which she did not fulfil.

The Japanese Government should welcome such a solution, and might help to bring it about by agreeing to an armistice under a guarantee of the Powers, including this coun-try, which have acquired a right to intervention by specific engagement with Russia be-fore the war, and because of Japan's own declarations respecting Manchuria and Corea. The consideration that the sacrifices of life and money now imposed on the Japanese weight with the Government of the Mikado. NEW YORK, Jan. 25.

Replies to a Russian Assatlant of Father Gapen.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The letter signed "Jos. Joanoff" in this morning's of the German. This paragraph is the quintered to be sententially and false. I would like tessence of Brandenburg's article: o see one scintilla of proof which the writer letter has to substantiate his statepsychopathic wards of our leading sanita-riums. But if Russia is truly "a Christian monarchy," then it would be best for it to become "a Jew republic" or anything else, as soon as possible, if it ever desires to have

thies of the American people with th

The transformation of the district of county, Long Island and the New Jersey champion of the oppressed and the eld evangelical faith. Night after night the born in Warsaw, just as the Saviour of manimpostor, born in Bethlehem. Jesus and His despises so much, and their religion is claimed to be the belief of the wretch who is at the

Joanoff appears to love so much.

Jew, Christian or Gentile, the name of Gapon will have everlasting reverence, while the unspeakable memory of Nicholas will be reviled and detested, just as Herod's name Perhaps Swinburne was a prophet after

Fly, coward, and cower while there is time to fly; Cherish awhile thy terror-shortened breath. Not as thy grandsire died, if Justice give udgment, but stain by judgment the

BROOKLYN, Jan. 25. CHARLES H. SCHOTT. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN Sir: The that living hell Siberla for the term of his for one of the grossest crimes ever known to man; and with him the Russian Nero Vladi-The other Grand Dukes should be

I agree with "Jos. Joanoff" in his statements bout the noble leader Capon. I do not think he could be a true orthodox, as it is impossible for any official member of the

snowbanks having obliterated them. The country doctor walted on our sick by driving over the snowbanks with his four wheeled rig. Some practical jokers tunnelled under the snow from the de of the road, first digging down to the ground the lot beside the fence and working through om there, so that when the doctor came to see the following day he broke through the crust and went down in a great hole, rig and all. Fortunately he was not much hurt, but "turrible mad." Does any one recall that famous winter?

America.

Mr. F. A. Vanderlip in Scribner's Magazine, One of the most striking differences between Europe and America is the persistence of racial types there and here the tendency to amalgamate all races into the American. Time seems to bring only increased bitterness to racial antagonisms in Europe, while with us the third generation, at the outside, is completely merged into the American

it is that keeps the rancor of races at such a virulent pitch among near neighbors in Europe, when those same races will here renounce language, flag and racial aspirations, and joyfully and completely merge into the American-all patriotic, all loyal to the Government, all in a generation more anxious to cover every trace of foreign characteristics with the mantle of sovereign American citizenship that they are to perpetuate a single one of those racial prejudices which for generations made enemics of their fathers.

Mme. Waddington in Scribner's Magazine for March provides some more of her delightful letters, dealing now with Italy. A long installment of Mrs. Wharton's new serial story, with three short tales, is the allowance of fiction. A theatrical article by Mr. Corbin gives opportunities to hair a dozen artists to illustrate New York. Mr. Van-derlip treats of socialism in Europe, and Mr. C. W. Russell supplies colored pictures of cowboy life. There are other timely articles and some verse,

THE INTERBOROUGH AGITATION. LONG ROAD TO CITY LIGHTING. A Member of the Brotherhood of Loco-

motive Engineers on the Subject. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir! In this orning's Sun I have read the article headed Threaten the Interborough," which tells of agitation among certain classes of the Interborough Railway in favor of extending to them more power in the railway management, so that they may be able to operate the lines more in conformity with their own wishes and for their own interest than the lines are operated to-day. The conspicuous article of their solicitude at present is to compel their employers to reinstate certain mployees who have been suspended or discharged for carelessness, inefficiency or gross

There had been so many fatal railroad accidents in the United States during the last half year that President Roosevelt in his annual message recommended Congress to endeavor to effect remedies by legislative act. That action has provoked widespread discussion of the causes of railroad accidents, and the consensus of opinion of those best able to judge is that lack of discipline among trainmen causes most of the serious disasters resulting in loss of life. We are so permeated with indetremity to the other, and in a way to force a coalition for the protection of European into laws and rules is irksome, and it has become customary among trainmen to put their own judgment or opinion above the This aspect of the situation in the Far East rules of operating, and accidents result. An This aspect of the situation in the was already becoming apparent before matters in European Russia had reached their signal is a menace to public safety, and ought present critical condition, and the actual state of affairs must in the nature of things tend to hasten the crisis. A very short time, therefore, should bring news from obedience of orders.

line Gen. Kuropatkin decides to take. The most obvious way of saving the situation for Russia would be to bring on international about by forcing the neutrality of China under also make other demands that call for imdea of military necessity and under cover | pairing the efficiency of train operating mechanism and for reducing the capacity of motormen. Very much, however, depends on the issue travelling public when such pernicious coun-

The hotheads who are managing this agitathe central Government would give the op- | tion talk strike as glibly as if they were absorbed portunity to keep up the supply of material lute rulers of their fellow employees. To needed by the army in Manchuria to enable avoid the danger of a strike when there was to hold its own and render international no real danger. Mr. Belmont yielded with coy submission to unscrupulous demands, the belief has spread that loud mouthed deto secure his retreat and fall back out of Man- | mands will always bring renewed submission, no matter how unfair they may be to

There is a clique of agitators on the Interborough Railway system whose donkey voices can never be silenced; but public decency demands that they be sent into the wilderness, where fewer people will be disturbed by their braying. There will be no peace until these mouth carriers are dis-WILLIAM WILLIAMS. NEW YORK, Jan. 25.

IMMIGRANTS AND CRIME.

Denial by the Chicago Chief of Police of Criminal Tendencies of Poles. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In a late

number of Collier's Weekly is a rabid attack by "Broughton Brandenburg," under the heading, "Our Imported Criminals," on almost all the non-English speaking nationalities in the United States with the exception Of the relative victousness of the criminals from

f that letter has to substantiate his state-cents that the Russian revolution was started of their race in the country. It is difficult to say anything that will generally apply. Conditions degree of intellect when he describes the arc constantly varying. Among themselves the Russian Government as "a Christian mon- Italians are the most victous and dangerous. Their How one can possibly describe such | crimes of violence rarely extend outside the limits brutal and degraded monarchy as "Chris-ian" can be explained only by experts in the swift and certain, and witnesses of crimes are exceedingly retleent because they are afraid of a vengeance from which the Irish and German poll of American cities have shown themselves abs lutely unable to protect witnesses. of Italy, where the police are corrupted, witness.

on the whole, that letter sounds as if it was written by some agent of the Russian Government sent here to thwart the sympa-Chief O'Nell of Chicago has a particularly bad band of them to handle. He says unhesitatingly blazing; again the grand hymns of the old revival days are sung by enthusiastic congregations, again simple and unedneated men and women are awakening the land to the old evangelical faith. Night after night the old evangelical faith. Night after night the sungle court of the c that the young Pole who has been in this country altogether bad. The car barn murderers; who killed men and officers without a quiver, were the three worst criminals of this day in America. Several of the men shot down by them were killed without any necessity. No sooner were they hanged than another trio of young Poics began to imitate them, but were caught up quickly. Now the police are paying more attention to the breaking up of building criminal gangs among young Poles and young Greeks in Chicago than to any other feature of their work. Despite all this pressure and precaution. Chief O'Nell declares that the future is full of trouble.

feature of their work. Despite all this pressure and precaution. Chief O'Nell declares that the future is full of trouble.

As in this paragraph and in his whole article the author vents his virulence especially against the Poles of the United States, the latter are wroth with him. The Polish journals denounce the author in the severest terms, characterizing his attack as ignorant, foolish and mendacious.

The Zgeda (Concord) of Chicago, which is the most moderate in its denurclation, points out that whatever public opinion may charge the Poles with, it cannot charge them with a propensity to crime, since the annual criminal statistics each year giving the number of persons arrested and convicted, together with their crimes and their nationality, always show, first, that the percentage of Polish criminals is far lower than that of the German and other more desirable nationalities and, secondly, that the crimes of the Poles are chiefly petty offences.

That Mr. Brandenburg has not only a queer notion of the effects of Americanization, but also a peculiar notion of truth, the following letter from the Chicago chief of police will clearly show:

Chicago, Dec. 12, 1904.

Mr. Waclaw Perkowski, New York.

impossible for any official member of the Russian Church to fraternize with heretics.

Hoboken, Jan. 25.

A Winter Forty Years Ago.

To the Editor of the Sun—Sit: This storm brings up reminiscences. I was a tweive-year-old boy—forty years ago—when I skated from my home on the old farm by the Byram River to the little octagonal, concrete wall schoolhouse in Riversville, Fairfield county. Conn., over the three foot deep snow, through woods and over hill and dale (a distance of two and a half miles), on a crust of lee one luch thick, without "wading" or breaking through; and this regularly for a period of nearly three weeks.

No roads could be seen, the six to fitteen foot snowbanks having obliterated them. The country doctor waited on our sick by driving over the snowbanks with his four wheeled riv. Some practice.

FRANCIS O'NEIL,
General Superintendent of Police. Thus it is that the anti-immigration articles are written by the American "patriots"!

WACLAW PERKOWSKI. NEW YORK, Jan. 26.

A Year of Conflagrations. From Insurance Engineering.

The year 1904 was a conflagration year, breaking all previous records for property destroyed by fire with an aggregate loss of approximately \$250, 000,000. In round numbers, this is an increase of \$115,000,000 over the year 1903. It is true that this great increase was caused by a series of conflagra-tions in different sections of the United States and Canada, but that fact may be neglected when it is remembered that the conditions that were responsi ble for them exist quite generally in the more im

Foremost among the causes contributing to the stupendous yearly fire waste is the rapid growth of the country. The estimated cost of new buildings for which permits were granted in 1904 by the Bureau of Buildings in the Borough of Manhattan. Greater New York, was \$75,267,780; in the same period permits were granted to make alterations estimated to cost \$8,304.405. In the Borough of Brooklyn the estimated cost of new buildings for which permits were granted amounted to about \$47,000,000. Chicago's record for 1904 for new buildings is reported as \$45,120,340. More than \$8,000,000 was invested in new buildings in Milwaukee in A notable case among the smaller cities is Newark, N. J., having a population of 315,000, where new buildings worth in the neighborhood of \$7,000,-000 are in course of construction or planned.

Knicker-Jones is a self-made man

Bocker-Yes, he has tried to take out a patent

Mayor's Commission Has Not Even Or-

ganized Yet. If Mayor McClellan intends to wait for the report of the special commission he appointed to prepare plans and specifications for a municipal plant for lighting the streets before going to work on the plant his present term of office will be about ending before the project gets beyond the deliberative stage. The Mayor has been under the impression that the commission was actively working on his suggestion and that he would get a report within a week or two.

It was learned yesterday from Cary T Hutchinson that the commission has no even organized yet, and he intimated that it would be well along in the summer before the commission would be ready to report on even one of the plans suggested by the Mayor. The commission was asked submit plans not only for a municipal street lighting plant, but plans also for supplying light to individual customers. Mr. Hutchinson has informed the Mayor that the last named feature of the commission's work will probably require a year and would cost at least \$100,000.

"It is impossible to say when even our first report will be ready." Mr. Hutchinson said yesterday. "The problem we have to tackle is such a vast one that it will take some time to work out."

"Do you think you will finish the first report before the summer is over?"

"We hope so, but it is impossible to say at this time." at this time.

At this time.

At the meeting of the Board of Estimate last Friday an appropriation of \$25,000 was made to pay the expenses of the commission, outside of the fees of the members. When the resolution was sent to the Aldermen last Tuesday they promptly referred to the Commission of the fees of the members. leagues do not care to begin work until they are assured that the Aldermen will

ELEVATED LOOP URGED.

Littleton's Bridge Relief Committee Says the B. R. T. Will Operate It.

The Bridge Relief Committee, recently appointed by President Littleton of the borough of Brooklyn, has submitted a report to the Rapid Transit Commission in which it recommends that an elevated connection between the bridges in Ma: hattan is the quickest and most practical means of relief from present conditions.

The report states that the committee was advised by the Rapid Transit Commission that no route could be laid out and no work done unless a probable tenant for the structure and road could first be secured willing to pay the rental provided by the Rapid Transit act. The committee had furnished to the president of the Brookhad furnished to the president of the Brook-lyn Rapid Transit Company an outline of the probable terms of such rental, and had been authorized by him to state that said company will, if this plan of rapid transit is adopted, become lessees of such road, equip and operate it at a rental equivalent to 4½ per cent. of its cost to the city and such taxes as may be lawfully assessed. The committee adds:
"We have seriously considered a subway

The committee adds:

"We have seriously considered a subway connection between the Manhattan terminals, but no bidder capable of collecting and distributing the passengers in Brooklyn without transfer at the Manhattan end lyn without transfer at the Manhattan end of the bridges can be found. If any other company can be found to lease and operate such subway, its passengers must be trans-ferred to Brooklyn cars at the New York terminals, and the same confusion, inconvenience and intolerable congestion which now exist must continue, multiplied by the increasing travel."

TO THE REDRESSER OF WRONGS. Appeal From Rockland County Jail to Sheriff Erlanger.

Sheriff Erlanger's efforts to abolish civil imprisonment for debt or other causes. save contempt of court, brought him yesterday the following letter, dated New City.

avoid trouble and keep my people out of court, pleaded guilty, paid my fine, \$15, and was discharged by the Magistrate. The court, beaded guilty, part my ma, siz, and was discharged by the Magistrate. The next day I was served with a summons in activits on the for \$2,000 damages. I lost, the juristic pringing in a verdict against me amount ing to nearly \$150. This I am positively mable to pay, and one week ago a deputy sherist took me away from my employment in New York and lodged me in fail here.

I owe money for supplies and will soon owerent, and my wife is left without any resources. I have not a dollar, nor a frient from whom I can borrow, and no influence I would only ask you if you can suggest any move I can make to gain my freedom, and also if there is such an organization in New York as the Legal Aid Society. I may say that bried to defend myself and have spent over \$100, but am no longer able to employ counsel.

The letter was signed J. W. Hallowell.

The letter was signed J. W. Hallowell

kidnapping, because no person has the legal right to arrest a man on a civil process in this county, except a deputy sheriff of this county. The Sheriff told Hallowell to suc himself out on a writ of habeas corpus and then sue for false arrest and imprisonment whoever arrested him.

MRS. WHEATCROFT BANKRUPT Flies Petition in Bankruptey With Assets 85 Cash.

Adeline S. Wheateroft of 150 West Fortyseventh street, formerly proprietor of the Stanhope-Wheateroft Dramatic School of 31 West Thirty-first street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities \$8,908 and assets \$5 cash. The school was started in 1892 by her husband, Nelson Wheateroft, a well known actor, who died in March, 1897. The widow states in her petition that in May, 1904, she was obliged to leave the city and put all her business affairs in the hands of H. S. Mack. She has been advised that in her absence the school was incorporated, but she received no stock of the porated, but she received no stock of the company and no accounting and she is therefore unable to state the value of the claim, if any, which she has against corporation or against any person, for her interest in the business. She also put all her household furniture in Mr. Mack's hands to be disposed of and she receive \$500 from him. Her debts are for adver tising, printing, salaries, borrowedmoney dry goods, wearing apparel, coal, meat groceries, livery, &c. Among the credi-tors are the New Amsterdam National Bank, \$450, money loaned; George G. Stone. \$500, money loaned; Herbert Kelcey, \$65, money loaned; Fanny Bayles, \$744, services and materials; Miss Hawkins, \$500, for gowns; R. Taggett, Jr., \$387, livery; J. G. Watson, \$461, uphoistery; Amos F. Ene. \$200, rent. \$200, rent.

HOOK MOUNTAIN IN DANGER? Fear Inspired by a Proposed Site of a Penal Stone Crushing Plant.

The report that the State Engineer and Surveyor and the Superintendent of Prisons had recommended the establishment of a penal stone crushing plant on the west side of the Hudson has aroused the residents of Nyack and others interested in pre-serving the scenery of the Hudson River. From the description of the proposed site for this plant it is feared that the famous Hook Mountain, two miles north of

Nyack, is meant. This has a trap roof formation like the Palisades. In 1902 a bill passed the Legislature pro-viding that the Commissioners of the Palisades Interstate Park should have po-to acquire and maintain for use as a pu park mountain land along the Hudson between Piermont Creek and Stony Point Reservation, including the Hook Mountain Congressman Tompkins assured Gov. Odell that if he would sign the bill Hook Mountain could be acquired without expense to the State. The stone crushing interests protested, and the Governor vetoed the bill.